The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE!
EDUCATE!
ORGANIZE!

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SHRIEKING COURT "DEFENDERS" WOULD CONCEAL WRONG

Citizens with a social outlook are not effected by the Coolidge-Dawes hysteria that it is unpatriotic to check the autocracy of courts.

If these candidates were not backed by the most powerful propaganda machine ever assembled, they would be jeered into silence.

There is, however, a reason for this cry. It is intended to weaken the law-making branch of government and check discussion of corruption and scandals that are a matter of public knowledge.

It is hoped the people will forget the oil thievery, outrages by the veterans' bureau on soldiers disabled in the world war, Newberryism and a bought-and-paid-for seat in the senate, three cabinet officials who were the scapegoats for others, the attempt to pass a sales tax, Daugherty and his injunction, the Mellon tax plan that would benefit war profiteers, the postal employes' wage veto and Burns and his spy system.

Privilege dares not discuss these wrongs, so its political agents appeal to passion and ignorance by posing as heaven-ordained guardians of the courts.

Many of these alarmists supported Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 when his platform called for a popular review of supreme court decisions "on questions of social welfare and public policy."

The 1924 Progressives do not ask that these decisions be submitted to a popular referendum. One of their suggestions is that where the court annuls legislation of this character it shall be the law when congress repasses such legislation by a two-thirds vote.

In 1894 congress placed a tax of 2 per cent upon annual incomes of more than $4,000. The supreme court set the law aside by one of its 5-to-4 decisions and the sixteenth amendment was necessary before high incomes could be taxed.

In that decision the court wandered into the economic field and showed its bias by this statement:

> "The present assault upon capital is but the beginning * * * the limitation may be designated as such an amount as a 'board of walking delegates' may deem necessary."

In April, last year, Chief Justice Taft warned his associates they must not invalidate acts of congress because these are not in accord with the economic views of the court. He said:

> "But it is not the function of this court to hold congressional acts invalid simply because they are passed to carry out economic views which the court believes to be unwise or unsound."

Behind this cautious language is a terrific arraignment of powerful judges who depend upon the constitution to legalize their eighteenth century economic views. These backward views of the majority members of the court are indicated by the following sentence in the District of Columbia minimum wage case:

> "In principle, there can be no difference between the case of selling labor and the case of selling goods."

On numerous other occasions supreme court justices have abandoned their position as expounders of the constitution and used their unlimited power to defend their own peculiar economic theories.

In refusing to dissolve the steel corporation on the ground that it violated the anti-trust law, the court said, in April, 1920, that dissolution may hurt business. It "may be a serious detriment to the foreign trade," was the language of the court.

The Progressives insist that the courts confine themselves to constitutional questions.

To say that fundamental guarantees will be jeopardized if the people insist that the courts be prohibited from outlawing humane legislation is to reflect on the intelligence and the sacrifices of liberty-loving citizens.

LA FOLLETTE ELECTORS OUSTED BY CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—By a 4-to-3 vote the California state supreme court has kicked the La Follette electors off the state ticket.

The closeness of the decision indicates the uncertainty of these judges, who have ignored the legislature's mandate that the judiciary consider the spirit of this law, and the intent of voters.

The decision means that one judge nullified the wishes of 50,000 qualified voters, who in one day signed 14 separate petitions to place the La Follette electors on the state ballot. Nothing in the political history of this country can equal the feat of securing 700,000 signatures of registered voters in less than 24 hours for an independent candidate.

In a telegram to Senator La Follette, Frank Havenner, manager in the independent movement, said:

"This extraordinary decision was made effective by a single vote in the face of the specific declaration of the law that a candidate for any public office may be nominated subsequently to a primary election, or in lieu of such primary election, the law states that the statute shall be liberally construed so that the will of the electors shall not be defeated. Notwithstanding this attempt by a bare majority of the supreme court to keep La Follette-Wheeler electors off the California ballot, the campaign will be continued with renewed vigor. An outraged people's indignation will overwhelm the high hopes of the reactionaries who are rejoicing over today's decision."

The court's decision is based on a technicality—whether state electors are officials, or merely messengers to carry out the expressed wish of the people.

Three judges ruled that the electors are officials. The majority of the court held that the electors are messengers and are not entitled to a place on the ballot by petition. There is no dispute about electors of other parties, as these were chosen by the convention or the primary system.

The three judges who voted for a liberal interpretaion of the statute were elected by the people. The four judges who held to a narrow interpretation were appointed.

Reaction is jubilant at this blow to the La Follette movement, as it could hardly be expected that a majority of citizens could do the superhuman by writing on their state ballot the names of 13 La Follette electors. This would entail endless confusion and mistakes, thereby nullifying thousands of ballots.

The Socialist party has offered their electors, who are pledged to vote for the Progressive candidate, and Senator La Follette announces from Washington that this offer will be accepted, as this is the only alternative to defeat reaction and rebuke the usurping judges.

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT MERELY AN ENABLING ACT

Washington, Oct. 4.—Opposition to the federal child labor amendment is largely based upon misunderstanding, and "a good deal of it has its origin in deliberate misrepresentation by spokesmen of special interests."

This statement is made by the department of social action, national Catholic welfare conference, in its weekly bulletin.

"One of the most surprising misconceptions of the proposed amendment is that it interferes with parental control. As a matter of fact, it interferes with nothing," the church men say. "Even after it is adopted and becomes a part of the constitution, it takes no liberty from any person. For it is not a law, like the eighteenth amendment; it is merely an enabling act. That is, it gives congress the power to regulate child labor. Until congress exercises this power no change takes place in the condition of working children.

"The proposed amendment confers upon congress no power which is not already enjoyed by the several states.

"Every state child labor law interferes to some extent with the family; nevertheless, no sensible person thinks of condemning state regulation of child labor on that ground."

Objection to the 18-year clause in the proposed amendment is answered by the church men, who point out that the majority of the states now regulate child labor of that age in extra hazardous employment and night work, and the proposed amendment would give congress the same power.

The claim of the national association of manufacturers that the amendment would confer upon congress "exclusive power" to regulate child labor is shown to be incorrect, the bulletin states.

"If this phrase means anything it amounts to an assertion that the proposed amendment would take from the states the authority over child labor which they now possess. Such an assertion is flatly contradicted by the second paragraph of the amendment, which reads as follows: 'The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article, except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the congress.'

"In other words, no state can substitute a poorer statute for the congressional statute. Congress can set up a uniform minimum child labor standard for the whole country; the states can go as far as they like above this minimum.

"The two federal laws declared unconstitutional were not as rigid as the best state laws. In this respect, history is likely to repeat."

WOULD FORCE WORKERS BEFORE LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Oct. 4.—At the request of the United States department of justice, Federal Judge Wilkerson, author of the shopmen's injunction, has ordered railroad brotherhood officials to show why they should not appear before the railroad labor board.

The labor officials charge the labor board with bias in negotiating a wage settlement with western railroads. The railroad managers are satisfied with the board, and refuse to negotiate directly with their employes' representatives.

The attempt to force the railroad workers before the labor board is being directed by Edwin A. Olson, United States attorney, and Weymouth Kirkland and Robert N. Golding, special assistants to Attorney General Stone. Attorneys for the railroads are in the background.

FEDERAL JURY INDICTS DON CHAFIN, GUN MAN

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 4.—Don Chafin, coal owners' gun man and sheriff of Logan county, has been indicted for bootlegging. Several of Chafin's deputy sheriffs and fellow gun men were caught in the net, following a six-months' investigation by federal officials.

Chafin's record as a gun man has been established by terrorizing miners, their wives and children.

This so-called "bad man" was one of the cheer leaders for Davis in the Democratic national convention. He was given much publicity by New York newspapers until some one sensibly advised that he retire from the scene.

OREGON FOR "BOB"

Portland, Ore., Oct. 4.—"Oregon for La Follette" is the announcement made by the independent headquarters. The state committee declares that La Follette will carry most of the counties, some by overwhelming votes. In other counties the independent ticket will have a clear majority over both old parties, it is claimed.

The Oregon Labor Press says: "There is no denying that the Democrats have little or no hope of carrying the state and the Republicans have become extremely apprehensive in the last three weeks."

The certainty that Davis can not carry the state will result in large numbers of that party voting for La Follette, it is said.

STRIKERS ENJOINED

Framingham, Mass., Oct. 4.—The superior court has enjoined striking textile workers from gathering in the "vicinity" of the Roxbury carpet company's plant. One picket at each gate of the plant is permitted.

This court control of picketing is in line with a recent decision by the United States supreme court.

LIVING COSTS GO UP

Washington, Oct. 4.—The United States bureau of labor statistics states that the retail cost of food increased in 13 of the 18 cities reporting for the month from July 15 to August 15, 1924. Atlanta, Louisville, Norfolk and Providence led with a 2 per cent gain.

For the year period, August 15, 1923, to August 15, 1924, the same number of cities showed price advances. Scranton had the highest increase—5 per cent.

DEFAULTING BROKER LAUGHS AT EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 4.—The New York stock exchange has resisted every attempt to be regulated in the interest of honesty and now another broker has defaulted with losses that will approximate $2,000,000. He is in hiding, and according to a letter forwarded to a friend, he laughs at the stock exchange and intimates that if he is caught he will uncover other scandals.

"It is not only best for me but for all hands concerned if this thing is hushed up and no effort made to touch me," the broker writes. "I have nothing, and it will do no one any good to touch me, but my knowledge and testimony would be harmful to many and would be just what the district attorney is looking for.

"My escape is not only best for some around here, but also from the viewpoint of the New York stock exchange authorities, for I have been compelled to put it all over their much-bragged-about questionnaire system ever since it was inaugurated as a safeguard against just this very thing."

This incident is of especial interest to trade unionists, as brokers and financiers have always insisted that labor organizations should be controlled by law, "that they may be made responsible for their acts."

BUSTING COAL TRUST IS PAYING VENTURE

New York, Oct. 4.—Stockholders in large anthracite companies are delighted with the result of the United States supreme court's order that railroads like the Lehigh Valley and the Delaware & Hudson be segregated from coal companies in which they were interlocked.

This decision, it is stated, permits the coal companies to adopt "a more independent and higher price policy in selling coal."

Consumers understand what this means, as several of the segregated concerns have boosted prices 25 cents a ton over the 1923 price. There is no increase in wage rates.

SOME MORTGAGES SHAKY

Cleveland, Oct. 4.—At a convention of investment bankers in this city the public was warned that the near future may test supposed first-class loans that have been made on real estate. The statement can be considered a hint to investment bankers to "tighten up" on their mortgage loans.

"Statements have been made that loans are out in amounts representing altogether too high a percentage of the appraised value of the property," the bankers said.

While these loans might be good for a limited period, "in a cycle of declining values loans on such an excessive basis would quite surely prove unsatisfactory," according to the investment men.

CANADIAN WIRE STRIKE ENDS

Ottawa, Ontario, Oct. 4.—The telegraphers' strike against the Canadian press association has been called off and the dispute is referred to conciliators. The wire men asked for wage increases and the company countered with a demand for wage reductions. The operators refused to arbitrate if the company's demand was included, and a strike followed. The strikers claim it would be inconsistent for them to risk lowering wage standards when they insist that present rates are insufficient.

BOMBAST DAWES AIDS INJUNCTION JUDGE

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Charles G. Dawes, Republican candidate for vice president, had more than a passing interest last year in the election of Judge Jesse Holden, notorious injunction judge.

The Illinois state federation of labor reminds the public that it was Holden who made a decision favorable to Dawes and his bank when suit was filed to secure a return of the $1,250,000 which he loaned to another bank for a day. This loan fooled state examiners and they issued a charter to the bank. The money was then returned to Dawes' concern and the new bank failed after a few months. The receiver discovered that the $1,250,000 advertised as "capital and surplus" was the Dawes' check that was loaned for a day.

When Judge Holden was up for re-election last fall Dawes called his "Minute Men of the Constitution" to the polls in support of Holden. At that time Dawes made the ridiculous statement that this injunction judge was following "the constitution and the laws of Illinois."

After Holden was re-elected, Dawes boasted in another pamphlet that he and his "Minute Men" made Holden's success possible.

The Illinois state federation of labor has listed the attacks Dawes has made on public officials and trade union officials, and his oft-repeated contempt for the people.

"We can not refrain from expressing the opinion that as a demagogue Charles G. Dawes has no peer in American politics," the trade unionists say.

COMPANY "UNION" SETS LOW STANDARD

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 4.—The company "union" in the timber industry, known as the loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen, has beaten wages of common labor down to $3.50, and an effort is being made to establish that rate for municipal employes.

In opposing the lumber men's plan, the Tacoma Labor Advocate declares that the company "union" scale is even lower than $3.50. Rates are based "upon the lowest a crew of men or women or boys, actively competing with one another, can be secured to work for in Tacoma mills," the labor paper says.

ANOTHER TRUST IN SIGHT

New York, Oct. 4.—Financial papers are preparing the public mind for a gigantic bread trust that will include the United bakeries corporation, the Ward baking corporation and the General baking company. Old ovens, with a capacity of 360 loaves an hour, are now replaced by automatic machinery with traveling ovens that produce 7,000 loaves an hour.

One financial journal says: "The saving in labor by automatic machinery is indicated by the fact that in some of the more modern plants a whole floor full of ovens turning out thousands of loaves hourly, wrapped and packed in boxes, requires the services of half a dozen men who oil the machines."

These large baking concerns buy the output of flour mills. General baking company made tremendous profits out of its excess wheat purchase because of the recent increase in the price of wheat.

RAIL MANAGERS ANGRY

New York, Oct. 4.—A committee representing the managers of eastern railroads charge that "the labor organizations are seeking to defeat members of congress who opposed the Howell-Barkley bill." This legislation would wipe out the railroad labor board.

COEFIELD RE-ELECTED

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 4.—President Coefield of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters was re-elected at the convention of that organization, held in this city.

UMPIRES DON'T HOLD LIFE-LONG POSITION

New York, Oct. 4.—According to the Wall Street Journal ex-Governor Tener of Pennsylvania, a former major league ball player, "has given by far the best illustration of what popular revision of supreme court decisions would mean."

Mr. Tener asks what would happen to base ball if the umpire's decisions "were subject to revision by the spectators?"

Both Mr. Tener and the Wall Street Journal overlook the fact that an incompetent umpire, or one who is even suspected of bias, does not hold his position very long. He is not appointed for life, and his interpretation of a rule can be appealed to the president of that league.

The Wall Street Journal not only exhibits an incapacity for reasoning, but it shows its unfairness when it intimates that the opponents of court usurpation favor "popular revision of supreme court decisions."

The only time that has been seriously urged was when Theodore Roosevelt favored it in 1912.

WILLING TO DEBATE COURT USURPATION

Washington, Oct. 4.—In a statement issued from the La Follette headquarters, President Coolidge, Judge Gary, John W. Davis and others are challenged to a "sane and orderly debate" on the president's declaration that any control of the courts would amount to "the confiscation of property and the destruction of liberty."

The demand that the debate be "sane and orderly" is another way of saying that the parties challenged have resorted to stump speech oratory in discussing this question.

The La Follette statement declares that "to curb the divine right of judges and to make the federal courts responsive to the rights of the people, the Progressives advocate the election of all federal judges for fixed terms not exceeding 10 years by direct vote of the people.

"The selection of judges under the present system has been left largely in the hands of bar associations of lawyers, the majority of whom are employes of wealthy men and large corporations. Their main function is to protect these corporations in their special privileges and powers to exact tribute from the public. Such judges will naturally grant injunctions against labor organizations, and be disposed to declare laws unconstitutional which are against their interests.

"No other great government exists in which the courts are permitted to override or nullify the will of the people as lawfully declared by their representatives.

"Since American courts have assumed a veto power similar to that given the president, it is only logical that congress should have the same power to override the judicial veto as it has to override the presidential veto."

RENTS NOT LOWERED

New York, Oct. 4.—The claim that rents are being lowered throughout the country is labeled "a deluge of misinformation" by W. J. Moore, president of the American bond and mortgage company. In a few of the large cities rents have been slightly reduced in over built sections, but this is not general, Mr. Moore said.

"There is still a shortage in those cities and only the most insignificant reductions in other large cities.

"As recently as last October the president of the federation of tenants' organizations of Greater New York, an organization obviously inclined to see a housing adequacy at the earliest moment, admitted that New York is short 165,000 apartments and homes, and despite doubling up, 30,000 people will have to leave town or camp out if housing laws are strictly enforced."

FARMERS BACK "BOB"

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 4.—Organized farmers in this state have brought additional woe to old-party politicians by declaring for La Follette and Wheeler. This action was taken by the Iowa farmers' union at their convention here.

HEBREW MEAT CUTTERS WIN

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Hebrew meat cutters in this city won a wage increase of $5 a week after a two-days' strike. These workers are affiliated with the regular trade union movement. New rates are $46 a week for journeymen and $35 for apprentices.

NATION'S UNEMPLOYED REACH 1 TO 6 MILLION

New York, Oct. 4.—From 10 to 12 per cent of all the workers in the United States are continuously out of employment when good and bad years are averaged. Each year from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons are out of work for weeks and sometimes for months at a time.

The Russell Sage Foundation announces this as one of its discoveries following a five-years' investigation of the question of unemployment. The average is based upon statistics covering the last two decades. The study touched 70 cities and 31 states and Canada.

"Widespread unemployment is now a constant phenomenon with far-reaching economic, social, psychological and moral bearings," it is stated.

The introduction to the report says:

"There is something which we are just beginning to recognize—a resentment on the part of the workers against an industrial situation in which such insecurity and uncertainty of employment are possible. It is not only unemployment, but the fear of unemployment—the knowledge that any job is uncertain and insecure, subject to the fluctuations of economic change—which is responsible for much of our present industrial unrest."

Attention is called to the exploitation of unskilled, semi-skilled and casual workers by private employment agencies. A program of perfecting the public employment agencies until they drive the private concerns from the field is recommended.

SAYS WHITE-COLLARED OUTLIVE MANUAL TOILERS

Chicago, Oct., 4.—White-collared workers in banks and offices have a greater chance of living to an old age than industrial laborers toiling in factories and mines, according to Frank E. Hand, official of a fraternal society, in an address here.

"That venerable adage, 'hard work never killed any one,' has been proven a myth," Mr. Hand said. "Recent scientific investigation at Johns Hopkins university show that after the age of 40, clerks, bankers, salesmen, lawyers, clergymen and teachers have an increasingly better chance of three-score years and ten than steel workers, blacksmiths, firemen, dock laborers, carpenters, coal heavers, factory employes, quarrymen and miners."

COMPANY "UNION" MAKES SILLY MOVE

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 4.—After the company "union" accepted a wage cut from the Amoskeag textile company, these workers attempted to pass their wage reduction on to local merchants by calling upon them to reduce their costs.

Trade unionists declare that the Amoskeag is behind the move, as this will instill hope that the "union" will escape responsibility for accepting lower living standards.

LARGE SALMON PROFITS

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—The Alaska packers' association, the largest canning concern in the world, continues to pay large dividends and extra dividends to its stockholders. This corporation is interlocked with the California packing company.

Recent publicity of shocking conditions in the Alaskan packing industry has evidently not affected profits. Grand juries in Alaska and testimony in various sections along the Pacific coast showed unbelievable working conditions under which salmon was produced. Gun men, narcotics and disease were included in the complaints.

MINE DEATHS CONTINUE

Washington, Oct. 4.—Accidents in coal mines throughout the country caused the death of 166 men, the bureau of mines states. During the first eight months of the present year fatalities increased in the bituminous fields because of gas and coal dust explosions.

GOVERNOR WILL STOP MINERS BEING ROBBED

Denver, Col., Oct. 4.—Governor Sweet has notified irresponsible lessees of coal mines that they must cease robbing miners. These parties lease mines, sell the coal and leave the country without paying the miners.

A concern in Routt county started to operate under this system, and the miners threatened to prevent the operation of the mine unless they were paid. Instead of paying the miners the company appealed to the governor to protect their property. The state executive called on the men to obey the law and notified the company that they will save themselves "much annoyance" by the prompt payment of wages.

"It is unfair to sell coal men have just mined and then fail to pay them their wage," the governor said.

"The wages should be the first lien prior to everything else on every ton of coal mined by you, and I wish to assure you that insofar as the law permits, I shall protect the men in this right."

Governor Sweet notified the owners of the mine that they can not evade a moral responsibility when they receive royalties on coal lands they lease.

"FRIENDS OF WORKERS" OPPOSE COMPENSATION

Portland, Ore., Oct. 4.—Numerous "friends of the workingman" are advising that individual it is against his best interest to favor a state compulsory compensation law, which will be passed upon by the people at the fall election.

The proposal would put many commercial hospitals out of business and the managers of one of these concerns has suddenly taken a great interest in the working man, who is assured that the bill is "un-American in principle."

The secretary of a lumber association assures the workingman that the law will destroy competition, which is "essential to keeping business healthy." The inevitable lawyer bounces into the arena and sternly declares that the proposal is "confiscatory, unconstitutional and un-American."

This advice is ignored by the organized workers, who insist that they be assured compensation in the event of injury or death, and not be made victims of private concerns who strive to lower awards that their profits will be larger.

ANTI-UNION SHEET RAGES AT PUBLICITY

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 4.—The anti-union Los Angeles Times rages because the California labor press tells the truth about the number of unemployed in this city. The story has been copied by the labor press in other sections of the country, and the Times is furious because workers are advised to stay away from Los Angeles. This sheet denounced the labor press in a long editorial article, but the unemployed claims were not denied.

NON-UNION COAL COSTLY

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 4.—Coal owners in this section who refuse to abide by the Jacksonville award are paying a pretty penny to strikebreakers and gun men for the coal that is mined.

These charges are but one item in the costs, that include lawyers and other essentials for a union-smashing expedition. It is stated that the coal owners are paying their strikebreakers two and three times what the union miners are demanding.

FUR WORKERS GAIN

Philadelphia, Oct. 4.—Following an energetic organizing campaign, fur workers in this city have secured a new wage agreement. Practically every local employer has signed. Wages are advanced 10 per cent, provision is made for unemployment insurance and better working conditions are assured.

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS ARE AGAIN ENJOINED

Morgantown, W. Va., Oct. 4.—A score of union miners have been cited by Judge Lazelle to prove why they should not be punished for violating an injunction issued by his honor. They are forbidden from "soliciting, inducing on persuading" strikebreakers from quitting their employment.

According to the injunction, the miners can't resist eviction of their families in a civil court, as Judge Lazelle commands them "from in any manner obstructing, opposing or interfering with the plaintiff in re-entering upon and taking possession of its said dwelling houses and each of them and removing the goods of said defendants therefrom."

The injunction orders the miners not to come in "the vicinity" of the company's property, though the union headquarters is within a few feet of company land.

The company has forced its strikebreakers to sign a "yellow dog," wherein these workers agree not to join a union or induce others to join a union while employed by the Brady-Warner coal corporation. This contract men are forced to sign to secure employment has been upheld by the United States supreme court.

INCREASE CAPITAL; DEMAND WAGE CUTS

Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 4.—The Manville-Jenckes company of Rhode Island and North Carolina has doubled its capital in the last year, and is now attempting to cut wages from 10 to 25 per cent to pay dividends. One year ago the capital stock was $19,000,000, but this has been increased to $39,000,000.

Added to this is a speeding-up system that the company has established, while a high tariff of 42 cents on every dollar and low cotton prices that the company took advantage of, makes their high profits possible.

The United Textile Workers of America are aiding workers to resist this wage reduction.

LAWYERS ARE MODEST

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 4.—At the recent convention of the California bar association the lawyers started a campaign to make legal the arbitrary powers now exercised by this voluntary association by having the state give, by law, "control of admission, discipline and disbarment of lawyers in the hands of the bar association."

"These fellows have a much stronger union than the plasterers, printers or machinists or others of the American Federation of Labor," says P. D. Noel, writing in the Southern California Labor Press. "But imagine the roar lawyers would raise if any of these latter should demand such powers over the 'right to work' of members of their craft as is insisted upon by these inconsistent white-collared enemies of the genuine unions."

HIGH STEEL PROFITS

New York, Oct. 4.—The Crucible steel company reports a year's profit of $4,250,049, despite trade conditions the past 12 months.

GIRLS WORK SEVEN-DAY WEEK

Vancouver, British Columbia, Oct. 4.—Trade unionists charge that Chinese restaurant owners work white girls seven days a week in violation of the minimum wage act.